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THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

Quarterly Record.

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"METHODS AND THEORIES FOR THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF GEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTIONS." By JULIUS PETERSEN, Member of the Royal Danish Society of Science. Cloth, 5s.—"TEXT BOOK OF ELEMENTARY PLANE GEOMETRY." By JULIUS PETERSEN, Member of the Royal Danish Society of Science. Cloth, 3s. 6d. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 188, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

See page 51.

Yours faithfully

W. W. Williams

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

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Elliott & Fry photo. Joseph Brown sc.

See page 51.

Yours faithfully

H. H. Williams

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION QUARTERLY RECORD.

APRIL, 1885.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Amid wars and rumours of wars, the clang of arms and the noise of battle in foreign lands, with sadly too frequent records of brave lives lost, the warfare against the powers of darkness at home and the "foes of our own household" has been persistently carried on. Happily the weather has not been so inclement as many winters in the past, but the cry of the unemployed, the pinching poverty and starvation, the wretchedness, ignorance, and vice prevalent amongst our very poor, have been painfully abundant in our midst. It has been the privilege of the Ragged School and Mission worker to do much to alleviate, to soothe, and to lessen this misery. Each Mission has been a centre of brightness and joy-creating influence in the surrounding district. As has been recently well said by a worker, "The winter dinners which generous friends have enabled us to give are a great boon, and this very wintry weather are keenly appreciated. The good these dinners do cannot be estimated. They strengthen body and soul, for they keep not a few little ones from grievous temptations to break the law. Little joys—like little gifts that make the difference between health and sickness, such as our dinners—are not to be forgotten. When the mirth of Christmas-tide makes the rafters ring in happy homes, let us remember the hundreds at our very doors who have but little to raise a joyful smile or glad laugh, and then let us do something for them. At very little cost joy can be given. A magic-lantern exhibition is a great pleasure to 'waifs and strays,' a Christmas card is valued, a good warming Christmas breakfast is a delight, and a tea-party a taste of earthly Paradise. A warm garment is a boon, and a piece of fruit a

remembrance. Surely at Christmas-tide there is joy in heaven when there is innocent joy on earth, and He who watches the sparrow will not fail to remember the smallest joy given with a willing heart to a little neglected one—the poorer, the sadder, and the more neglected the recipient, the greater the reward to the giver." It is cheering to know that, in spite of depressed trade and diminished income, the hands of the local friends have been beneficently held by the practical sympathy of the charitable. As special wants have been made known either through the kind publicity of the press or in other ways, the purse strings of the benevolent have been unstrung, and a fair measure of investments have been made on the covenant promise that "he that hath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord."

We are now more immediately concerned, however, with the resources of the Union. We cheerfully raise our Ebenezer of praise and thanksgiving, for hitherto hath the Lord helped us. A deficiency at the bank last year, which grew larger month by month, led to much trial of faith, particularly as urgent applications for special help to various schools had to be repeatedly deferred, the monthly income not sufficing for the regular, and to some extent guaranteed, gifts to the schools. Whilst we acknowledge the good hand of God in supplying the silver and the gold which has enabled the Committee to overtake all these arrears and to secure sufficient for immediate wants, it does not deter us from bestowing heartfelt thanks to those kind friends through whose generous instrumentality such needs have been supplied. The sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Dykes in November, which stated the case of Ragged School Missions, and the urgent necessity for their continuance and extension, in such an admirable form, did much, very much, to awaken sympathy and aid for the movement. Nor must the paper from the pen of Professor Leone Levi pass without similar recognition.

Our noble President was good enough also to indite a note of appeal detailing the wants of the Union. This was issued to old and tried friends of the movement, and resulted, as the talismanic name appended to the appeal could not fail to do, in eliciting many contributions, and transforming an anxious deficit into a small balance on the right side.

The appreciative paper on "The Ragged School Tree" in our last issue came with authority and influence from the ever true

friend of Ragged Schools, Mr. John MacGregor. Last among the efforts should be mentioned the gift of the senior member of Committee, whose portrait, through the kindness of the Testimonial Committee, we are enabled to present to our readers. The January number of "The Cottager" contained an excellent likeness of Lord Shaftesbury. This Mr. Williams thought would be valued by all to whom the name of "Shaftesbury" is endeared, and might also be made the means of rekindling sympathy on behalf of Ragged Schools. He accordingly purchased a large quantity of the excellent paper above named, and the copies were distributed widely with an inserted circular. The result indicated the wisdom of the generous suggestion, although not to such an extent as to remove all anxiety about future necessities not yet provided for. These claims will doubtless be met as they arise, in the same way as the wants of the past. In the name, therefore, and on behalf of the poor children and their parents who directly and indirectly will benefit by the gifts of contributors, we offer our appreciative and grateful thanks, with a reverent reminder of the

"INASMUCH."

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

"The noblest motive is the public good"—*Virgil.*

IN the number of this magazine issued in April, 1884—just twelve months since—will be found an interesting account of a somewhat remarkable gathering which took place in Lower Exeter Hall on 12th March, 1884, when some 600 persons assembled to do honour to a gentleman whose name has become a household word amongst Ragged Schools.

Of this large number, by far the greater proportion came three, and many four and even five miles, in their sympathy with the object which called them together.

The occasion was to present Mr. H. R. Williams with his portrait as a mark of confidence and esteem from a large circle of friends. The circumstance of the presentation itself must have given him great personal gratification, inasmuch as the venerable President of the Ragged School Union, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, in presenting it on behalf of the many subscribers, expressed his warm and generous appreciation of the long and well-tried services of his zealous coadjutor.

It was natural that an account of a meeting so essentially connected with our work should appear in our pages, and it was intended that a copy of the portrait should be reproduced in the following number, but circumstances have prevented this, and it is only now we are enabled to present to our readers a portrait of one of the best-known supporters of Ragged Schools. As a matter of fact our illustration is not a copy of the painting, but has been engraved from a characteristic photograph, and is an excellent likeness.

It is not our intention to re-state the obligations the Ragged School Union is under to Mr. Williams, or to review at any length his useful work, but a few words are fitting and necessary. One fact, as far as the Union is concerned, should be noted as indicating the thoroughness of our friend in any work which he undertakes. Speaking from an experience of many years, we hardly remember him being absent from *one* of the Union Committee meetings.

It was greatly due to the tact and good management of Mr. Williams that the Corporation of London, on a late auspicious occasion, honoured themselves by recognising Lord Shaftesbury's life-work in presenting his lordship with the freedom of the City, the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Fowler) crowning the gracious act by inviting the representatives of some of the leading societies with which Lord Shaftesbury was connected (some 300 in number) to a banquet in the Mansion House on the 5th of March, 1884.

But the sympathies of Mr. Williams are not confined to Ragged School work; he is known in a far wider sphere as the ready helper of any useful work. He is not one who tires when novelty fades, as his disinterested efforts on behalf of others now approach the duration of *half a century*, for it is forty years since he was elected superintendent and hon. secretary to one of our largest Ragged Schools, and he must have had some few years' previous training to fit him for an office requiring special experience and adaptability.

In our own particular work—the training of the neglected and care of the outcast—Mr. Williams takes a prominent place. As an active member of the Union Committee, the work of the 180 Ragged Schools of the metropolis comes statedly before him, and every struggling school finds in him a warm advocate and generous supporter. He is treasurer of the King Edward Ragged School, and also treasurer of two of the largest Industrial Schools for girls in London—viz., Albert Street, Mile End New Town, and Andrews Road, Cambridge Heath.

He is an active member of the Committee of the Religious Tract Society, the only society we know of that holds its committees in the City at eight o'clock in the morning!

Mr. Williams is chairman of the Hornsey Local Board, a position

of great responsibility, and demanding a large expenditure of time and close attention to endless details. In our opinion, no position can develop local patriotism to a greater extent than in superintending the changes which are now taking place in a large parish like Hornsey, where the "God-made country is being rapidly turned into the man-made town,"—a parish which last year alone added *three miles* to its streets,—and by wise and far-seeing plans helping to secure well-built and wholesome houses, wide roads, and good drainage; it is second to no work that can possibly interest the practical philanthropist, for it means health and comfort to future generations.

Besides this important office, Mr. Williams is chairman of the Hornsey School Board, and in consequence has the active supervision of the large schools at Highgate, Crouch End, and South Hornsey, together educating over 3,000 children. Here it should be noted that through his influence a sufficient sum has been funded to provide Bibles for prizes for examinations in Scripture knowledge in connection with these schools in perpetuity.

Out of this Board School work, has grown the Truant Industrial School for Boys, at Walthamstow, the joint action, as suggested by Mr. Williams, of the School Boards of Hornsey, Tottenham, and Edmonton. This school Mr. Williams's experience largely helped to place on its present successful footing, and in which he, as Chairman of the House Committee, takes great practical interest.

Surely works like these, ought to be sufficient to employ the *leisure* of any one man; but Mr. Williams's principle is "to work while it is called to-day." He has recently had the pleasure of knowing that through his instrumentality the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made an offer to the Corporation of London of a portion of the beautiful Highgate Woods as a recreation ground for the people for ever. With this beneficent act the name of Mr. Williams will be indissolubly connected, as his was the conception and suggestion of the scheme—a desire to help to appease the hunger that now exists for open spaces, which means trees, flowers, and grass for the people —the "smiles of God's goodness," as Wilberforce calls them—in the midst of this Babylon of bricks and mortar, for the want of which we are paying a heavy penalty in the physical condition of the children living in our courts and alleys. We regard this action as the direct outcome of Ragged School experience.

It is few, very few, even amongst our active public men, who have been privileged to see the results of a given plan of life so plainly as Mr. Williams has. After all, the world is greatly what we ourselves make it. It would be a good thing if our young men could thoroughly realise that truth. It is the men who believe in "first principles"

who succeed. "It is better to make up your mind first, and then seek for reasons afterwards," as Archbishop Whately said, "than not to make it up at all." Mr. Williams saw, in early life, that *practical* as well as sympathetic help was needed, he made up his mind and acted accordingly.

This practical readiness is a great gift; it enables a man to go on boldly, to say his say, to do his work in a manly, straightforward way. "Be ye ready therefore," is the Divine injunction, and it has numberless applications. The ready man is generally manly and generous; and well it is so, for there are so many to hinder, so much coldness, apathy, and delay, that did not the ready man counteract this, and override it by sheer force of manliness, little would be accomplished.

This practical readiness is summed up by Monckton Milnes as—

"A sense of an earnest will
To help the lowly living,
And a terrible heart-thrill
If there be no power of giving.
An arm to aid the weak,
A friendly hand to the friendless,
Kind words—so short to speak,
But whose echo is simply endless.
The world is wide; these things are small;
They may be nothing—*but they are all.*"

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S NOTE BOOK.

The power to discern and appreciate the beautiful is a blessed possession. It provides a continual feast of joy. The light and half-toned touches of colour, which bursting buds and shoots of flowers and plants display, and which the earth cannot imprison—the cumulus cloud with its snowy peak and silver lining—the glare of the noonday sun and its gorgeous setting in the west amidst purple and gold,—are aspects of beauty which thrill and delight the soul.

This is a curious entry to make in the Ragged School Superintendent's Note Book, for he does not get much time or opportunity for sitting down at such feasts, but if he has this power of discerning the beautiful he recognises it in the faces of his scholars. What a sight meets his gaze on entering the infant class when the faces of 100 little ones are turned towards him, each face different, but all beaming with innocence and joy; and here and there a little pale face, like a lily in a nosegay. It is proverbial that beauty is only skin deep. But such a superintendent sees not only faces, but the souls which

animate them; and as he looks upon them he yearns and prays that the beauty of the Lord our God may rest upon them.

And quite as much joy is experienced as he looks upon the faces of the elder scholars, especially when they are growing up into the likeness of Christ, reflecting His gentleness and manifesting even by their countenances that they have been with Jesus.

There are other faces that beam with intelligence and whose tongues are as sharp as their eyes. If a teacher who is above the ordinary height enters the class he is sure to be welcomed by such a one saying, "Here comes the Monument!" or when the address is being given and the gentleman is referring to some favourite anecdote, he hears,

"Here, guv'nor, we've heard all about that before."

Not long ago the superintendent of our night school was away, and he asked a gentleman to take his place, which he very willingly did. This gentleman is really good-looking, but on very close inspection a slight puncture may be seen on the tip of his nose. Whilst superintending the friend had occasion to go to a class to quell disorder. When he came one of these sharp boys said to the class,

"Here he comes to interpose
With a dimple on his nose."

Such boys as these may be troublesome, but let the grace of God touch their hearts, and their faces, which are now, even in their natural state, bright and intelligent, shall shine with a divine glory.

There are other faces which have a beauty entirely their own—full of beauty even when the hues of death are beginning to tinge them. I shall never get one face out of my mind. Oh! for the power to depict it. It was a mother's face. When I called to see her she was lying quite helpless on a bed in a room, which was small and evidently used as a living room; her face was pale and manifested intense anxiety. One of her little children was the only nurse she had. A few verses of Scripture and prayer made much alteration in that face, and when I left it was brighter. The next time I called, her husband was at home and the end appeared very near. I hardly knew what to do, for from the next room quarrelling and bad language could be distinctly heard. I was about to leave after saying a word or two of comfort, when the poor sufferer said, "Ain't you going to pray for me, sir, before you leave?" It was a strange medley—the voice of prayer ascending amidst the noise of cursing, but it brightened still more the sufferer's face. I had no need to call again, for I was informed a day or two after that she had passed peacefully away, I believe to

where all faces will be brighter and more beautiful than they can ever be on earth.

What a wonderful work is ours! Making the face beautiful for ever—not by outward applications, but by the power of the Spirit of God resting upon the seed of the Kingdom sown in the hearts of our scholars. The Lord help us to be faithful in so blessed a work, and cause His face to shine on us that we may reflect His brightness.

FAITHFUL.

HELPING THE POOR AND NEEDY.

By PEARL FISHER.

How Ragged School Workers Help Them.

"STEADFAST in well-doing:" it is a good old motto, and it is peculiarly the motto of our Ragged School workers. Long ago they had discovered the needs of the "outcast" poor, and patiently and hard they are applying practical remedies. They had pitched their tents in the very heart of the enemy's country, they were bearing the heat and burden of the day, they made little fuss, and perhaps their noble work was not so well known as it might have been. Suddenly there came a lifting of the curtain, a peep was afforded into the depths of misery hidden in the one-room tenements of the courts and alleys of Slumdom, and London was startled from its indifference. Something must be done. Schemes were drawn up, patent brand-new devices for raising the poor were promulgated; perhaps it might be a grand institute, a people's palace, a picture outside a church, illimitable free meals, and what not. Society was aroused; no expense must be spared; no means, provided they were new, were to be neglected that might raise the fallen from their degradation. Great things were to be done; but, alas! like many heroic undertakings, there was more promise than performance. The wave of emotion is gradually subsiding, slum-hunting is going out of fashion, and, to a large extent, the poor are where they were.

Now came the testing time, and right well have our patient workers borne the test; they began with patient continuance in well-doing, and they continued steadfast in the work to which they had given their lives. The poorest and most forlorn woman knows to-day, just as she knew years ago, that at the Ragged School she may find in her trouble true friends and ready helpers. In reaching forth to the children of the streets Ragged School workers have discovered and applied the best remedies for the miseries of the parents, and in the ministration of these they are as earnest and incessant to-day as they

were before the "Bitter Cry" was heard. I do not deny that some results remain from the spasmodic burst of benevolent concern, but I do maintain these are by no means commensurate with the outcry made or the depths revealed.

In view of all this it is pleasant to revert to such a steady, grand going work as that of the King Edward Ragged Schools and Mission, where so much good has been accomplished, so much sorrow alleviated, so much comfort ministered, and so much true help extended to the really destitute and suffering. When the history of the period comes to be written, historians will not fail to mark the distinction between those who sought heroic measures, under the influence of emotion, and those who honestly and bravely toiled on, quietly applying real, constant, and effective remedies adapted to the actual needs of the case.

The district occupied by the King Edward Ragged Schools and Mission, known as Spitalfields, is not particularly tempting,—one could not recommend it as a charming suburban locality,—but it is densely populated all the same. It suits the people; it is near their work, it is convenient, and they crowd into it. Long narrow streets of small houses, each house tenanted by many families, frequently one in each room, such is the aspect of the district. In the courts and alleys are plenty of tattered, neglected children, many of whom defy the School Board officer and all his powers; at the mouths of the courts may be seen knots of pinched, pale-faced, hard-working, but often gin-drinking, women; while the public-house and beershop door are the resorts of groups of ill-favoured and idle men, who regard work as the last and most dreaded resource.

These, however, although most visible, just as the scum is always on the surface, are not the majority of the people. Thousands are hard-working, honest, industrious men, doing their best to make both ends meet; and while health holds and work is plentiful they pull along fairly well. There may possibly be some lack of thrift; what is earned is spent. At all events it is honestly earned, and on the whole not badly spent, although little is put by for a rainy day.

With this latter class—the decent, respectable, hard-working poor—I am at present chiefly concerned. As I have said, in health and work they do well enough, but in sickness or enforced idleness they have but small reserve to fall back upon. That quickly goes; the Lares and Penates, the little household goods, follow, and starvation, or at any rate sore pinching, stares them in the face. What is to be done? "The parish," say some. I cannot commend the sagacity or practical wisdom of the suggestion. The parish will not, save in comparatively rare and exceptional cases, afford outdoor relief, such

as might tide a family over a pinch; to go to the parish means to break up the family, lose the home, and convert the working man into a pauper. What is wanted is help at a pinch, not a permanent descent into pauperism. Moreover, were all the unemployed and sick poor to adopt the recommendation, where would workhouses be found large enough to contain the thousands who would crowd in, and to what alarming figure would our poor-rates increase per pound? No; useful as the parish is for the decrepid and permanently disabled, it is not the appropriate relief for those in temporary straits.

A problem of this kind constantly confronts the workers at the King Edward Schools, and indeed at most of our Ragged Schools, and more particularly in the winter season. To their credit be it said, it is met and answered. The keen foresight and shrewd judgment of the hard-working superintendent, Mr. Charles Montague, and his excellent helpers, have long since devised means of affording temporary help to those who are willing to help themselves. The area looked after is systematically blocked out into sub-districts, each having its appointed visitor, who inquires carefully into every alleged case of distress, and reports thereupon. A form such as the following is filled up after personal investigation:—

Please fill in particulars of Family in distress, and oblige,
Yours truly,
CHARLES MONTAGUE.

Name.....

Address.....

Number in Family including Parents?.....

Is the Father or Husband in work?.....

If not, how long has he been out?.....

What is his employment?.....

These particulars being sent in, are transcribed into the Relief Book; and to peep into this book is to lift the curtain and gaze on a whole panorama of pathos and sorrow. Here are a few typical cases taken almost at random.

Mrs. B., nine in family, husband paralysed and consequently unable to work. The poor woman does her best, but finds it hard to make both ends meet.

Mrs. W., seven in family, husband in consumption. Wife makes fancy boxes; small pay and little work.

Mrs. S., ten in family, husband in hospital. Wife is in sore straits with so many to keep, but will not "go into the house" and break up

her home. What would her husband do when he came out and found his home lost?

Mrs. V., nine in family, husband has only had work two days a week for many months.

Mrs. C., a widow, not strong, has five children to support.

Mrs. K., also a widow, husband died during her last confinement; has seven children to support, and with baby in arms finds the struggle a hard one.

Mrs. W. S., ten children, husband a cripple and almost blind; a distressing case.

Mrs. R., husband a weaver, very little work, six children. Wife a clean and tidy woman who does all she can, but finds it hard to get just sufficient bread for the little ones.

So we have in the "out-of-work" class—P., a sugar baker, nine in family; L., a labourer, nine in family; D., a labourer, seven in family; H., a painter, nine in family; G., a cabinet-maker, seven in family; C., a labourer, eight in family; J., a bookbinder, seven in family; and S., a glazier, six in family. All these are out of work, men who would work if they could, who have hitherto kept their families fairly well, but are in sore straits until trade revives.

Then there are many sick, disabled, injured, and otherwise laid aside from work. They have hope of eventual recovery, but, meanwhile, what is to become of their families, who are suffering sorely from actual lack of food? Such are the poor our friends at the King Edward are endeavouring to help.

But enough of these pitiful stories—what is being done to help them? All the year round the relief fund is wisely administered in affording special assistance in sickness and at times of particular need. The utmost vigilance is used to prevent pauperisation and make this fund what it is meant to be—a help at a pinch.

Then at Christmas there are special arrangements made whereby the decent, respectable poor are enabled to share in some measure in the season's joy and gladness.

On Christmas Eve the great distribution took place, as illustrated in our woodcut, when over 200 families in actual need shared in the dispensation of good things. On the right of the picture those square packages represent the tea and sugar, of which no less than 103 lb. of tea and 410 lb. of sugar were distributed. On the centre table may be seen the quartern loaves, of which 300 were distributed, and on the left the joints of meat, 860 lb. being the butcher's bill represented. The arrangements are excellent, preliminary inquiries having all been made beforehand, and tickets distributed. On the eventful eve the applicants arrive, the distribution is made, the names are

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

marked off by our friend with the relief-book before him, and the work is smoothly got through. Besides all this, no less than seven tons of coal are distributed, as also, through the kindness of old and tried friends of the Mission, 386 articles of warm clothing given to the aged poor and to shivering children, and 38 pairs of boots. It will be readily seen that all this involves no slight tax upon the Mission resources and the earnest activity of the workers, while it confers an inestimable boon upon very many families of the toiling poor. How many of these are by such means prevented from swelling the army of the outcast poor of Slumdom it would be hard to guess. Tided over at such times, they hold on, health is regained or work obtained, and they go on steadily once more; while without such helping many, very many, must have lost home and heart, and sunk into the lowest depths of poverty and misery.

But the workers at the King Edward are not content with ministering the stern necessities of life; they want to make the children happy, and, for that matter, the big folk too. They can see no possible harm in a little bit of pleasure. They know that pleasure is a rare visitant in some homes out their way; hence they arrange a series of Christmas entertainments and the Christmas-tree. There it is in our picture, a wonderful tree, laden with all the marvels and beauties in which children so dearly delight. No wonder they are radiant with mirth and gladness. So large is the district, so numerous the children, youths, and parents, that no less than four separate gatherings have to be arranged for, so that all may have a chance to share the pleasure.

First, there are the dear little ones, the very little ones, who have a beautiful tea, cake and sweets; their share of the toys, dolls, &c., that grow so mysteriously on the great tree.

Next, there are the regular children of the schools, under fourteen. This is a great occasion. They are old enough to enjoy the tea with keen gusto and relish; the fun is fast and furious; recitations, songs, and so on, fill up the evening; and then the great tree yields for them a second crop of delights.

On the third evening come the elder scholars—the youths, girls, and young women of the schools and classes. The workers at the King Edward Ragged Schools have gained a name for themselves by their peculiar success in retaining and interesting the elder scholars. The Bible Classes, Industrial Classes, Sewing Class, exhibitions, and Drum-and-Fife Band, have all contributed in holding and interesting this difficult class. Their evening's treat was a great success; the tea was grand, the entertainment capital, many of them contributing largely to the pleasure by singing, reciting, and so on; and, to add to the interest

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS TREAT.

of the occasion, the Lord Mayor and other friends kindly lent various pictures, kaleidoscopes, graphoscopes, &c.

Last, but not least, came the parents' night. The previous treats are all free, but the parents pay 4d. each towards the expense of their treat. How thoroughly they enjoyed themselves! How vigorously they attacked the bread-and-butter, cake, tea, and other good things! And at last, exhausted in this line, they gave themselves to enjoy the bright speeches, the songs, and the readings.

On the four evenings, a total of nearly twelve hundred, young and old, were entertained and made thoroughly happy.

So at the King Edward Schools and Mission are the decent poor helped, enabled to tide over times of critical need, and gladdened at the Christmas season. Friends of Ragged Schools everywhere will rejoice to learn how their noble workers find means to practically help and cheer the poor. As a contribution towards the solving of a problem which has been much discussed, this story of work done has much value. While others have been planning, they have been doing, and the results are highly creditable both to the hon. superintendent and his helpers, and to Ragged Schools in general.

Helping the Poor.—A Continuation.

As is truthfully stated in the opening of the foregoing article, long ago the friends of Ragged Schools discovered the needs of the outcast poor, and patiently and hard they are applying practical remedies. In order to show that the King Edward School is only one of a mighty phalanx that is marching against misery in its varied shapes, the particulars of some few other schools, as samples of the rest, are cited, as showing what is done with regard to a need that is most keenly felt and most readily understood. The Children's Dinner Society, the Rev. C. Bullock with his Robin Dinners, and the breakfasts supplied through the Rev. Mr. Mearns, of the Congregational Union, have supplied what local private benevolence or the funds of this Institution have not provided, but as the source in each particular case is not exactly known, we are compelled reluctantly to omit its mention.

Chequer Alley has obtained considerable reputation for its kind ministrations to the poor, its Schools, its Crèche, its Adult Services, its Children's Dinners, its Industrial Show and Flower Service, and last but not least its provision for the recreation of its poor people by entertainments of a very superior kind. By halfpenny and farthing dinners upwards of 6,000 meals have been supplied; Christmas dinners to 500 children; tea to 300 parents, to 280 members of Mothers' Meeting, and to 300 Sunday School children. About twenty children daily profit by the Crèche.

Copperfield Road Sunday Schools, Day Schools, Night Schools, and Youths' Institute are but a few of the branches of a great institution under the fostering care of Dr. Barnardo. It has, over a period of three months, supplied 16,206 breakfasts and 6,000 soup dinners to poor children, besides which it had its usual huge gathering of waifs and strays, numbering 1,800, and of factory girls some 1,500, in all 3,300, to whom an ample tea was supplied.

Field Lane is an old institution, one of those well known to Charles Dickens and George Cruikshank, which, with its Industrial Schools, Night Refuges, Ragged Church, Sunday Schools, and a host of other institutions, still maintains its old reputation. Its Ragged Church, male and female Night Refuges, and poor families to whom food in the shape of broken victuals is distributed daily, will account for the very great number of meals supplied. For three months only, the period taken, the number of meals given was over 47,000, but as the institutions here, from their nature and usages, cover the year with their gifts, the number of meals will be four times that amount.

Fox Court, an old and vigorous effort, which has just renewed its youth by putting up a new building in which to continue and extend its beneficent work, supplied 7,047 breakfasts, 2,084 hot meat dinners, and there were given tickets for meat and coals to the value of £22 1s. 11d., and for special relief cases tickets to the value of £16 9s. All families are visited before relief is given.

George Yard, Whitechapel, under Mr. Holland, needs no description. Number of meals given to children as follows:—Rations of bread only, 440; breakfasts, 284; soup dinners, 8,000; meat dinners, 2,190; Christmas dinners, 300. Teas, including treats, accompanied with entertainments to children, 1,420; to young women, 500; to lads, 280; to old people, 800. Besides which, at a small price, a great number of basins of soup were supplied to young women and elder girls, and cups of tea to poor women in Sewing Classes, and cups of tea, coffee, or cocoa to young women and girls. The supplies of tea, coffee, and cocoa continue through the year.

Golden Lane Costers' Mission, Hoxton, and its association with Mr. W. J. Orsman, is well known. It has done much to humanise the coster, and to promote kindness to animals. Its sheltering wing covers a multitude of children as well as adults. At Christmas it supplied 850 free teas, and gave a Robin Dinner to 630 children, and some 400 little ones had a beautiful tea, and the fun, delight, and advantage of a huge Christmas tree, which bore all manner of fruit. Besides which it gave away 180 pounds of tea, two hundredweight of sugar, and four hundredweight of other groceries, and gifts of money were bestowed on 85 poor sick and aged Christians. On New

Year's Eve 280 adults, members of the mission, sat down to tea, 80 of whom are engaged in teaching, open-air preaching, visitation, and other works of the Lord. The ragged and garmentless are well looked after, and their needs supplied. By means of constant and sympathetic visitation bodily and spiritual needs are attended to throughout the year, which, if detailed, would swell this account to huge proportions.

GRAY'S YARD, Oxford Street, is one of the oldest Ragged Schools, and of great repute for its Christian work among children and elder scholars. Its Ragged Church work is one of its prominent agencies. It gave during 1884 2,080 morning breakfasts of coffee and bread, and 16,500 afternoon teas. This is a total of 18,580 meals. *For three months, for which these returns are taken, the number of meals is* 4,645. Besides these it gave 700 special teas to adults, and to children 500 teas and 250 Robin Dinners.

EAST GREENWICH.—This excellent institution, under the wise administration of an active committee, has a Day School under the conduct of a unique man, a born Ragged School master, whose first connection with it dates some thirty-six years back. It has also a small Industrial Home, Sunday Schools, Sunday Evening Service, Sewing Class, Penny Bank, &c. It gives away daily bread to all who have had no dinner. At Christmas 48 families (comprising 240 persons) received each 4 lb. of beef, 4 lb. of bread, 2 lb. of flour, 1 lb. of fruit, ½ lb. of sugar, and ½ lb. of tea. It also supplies soup dinners in winter three times weekly to 200 families, so that in all some 30,000 mouths are fed.

WEST GREENWICH.—Particulars not at hand, but it is in its operations and benefits quite equal to its sister institution in East Greenwich.

LAMB AND FLAG, one of the oldest institutions, with a pedigree of piety and activity, under the supervision of T. Sherrard, Esq., J.P., whose operations, conducted by Messrs. Bray and Jeffs and a band of noble workers, are multifarious, supplied 11,000 soup dinners. The Christmas teas and entertainments, four in number, were given to over 1,000 young people.

LATYMER ROAD is an institution which has a wide and well-earned reputation for Schools, Shelter, Crèche, Convalescent Homes, and Temperance work. Its Evening Shelter for boys and girls, who have supplied to them cocoa or coffee and bread-and-butter at a small cost, extends to some hundreds daily; 2,000 dinners were given during the winter to children, and 500 dinners to sick people for the same period, and its Crèche supplies the needs of fourteen infants daily.

HACKNEY JUVENILE MISSION AND RAGGED SCHOOL, under the pre-

sidency of John Holms, Esq., M.P. (the late Postmaster-General was also one of its presidents), has done and is doing a great work in the relief of the pressing needs of the poor. During the month of January 500 roast beef and plum pudding dinners and 880 teas were given; 50 cases of sickness and distress were visited; 1,350 buns and currant rolls, 2,200 oranges, 12 bundles of clothes, and 3,000 little books were distributed. There were held two Band of Hope meetings, at which 183 pledges were taken; 15 religious meetings for children, besides meetings for parents and four concerts by the Band.

Marigold Place, Bermondsey.—An institution, promoted and encouraged by the late Miss Charlesworth, author of "Ministering Children," and now seeking to extend its borders by putting up a new building, has a reputation second to none in its special sphere of work. This winter it has supplied 480 breakfasts and 160 dinners weekly. This gives for three months a grand total of 3,320 nourishing meals. A Robin Dinner was given to 250 children in addition to its own Christmas dinner to 220.

Nelson Street Ragged School Mission was first commenced three-quarters of a century ago. The friends sought in some measure to meet the necessities of the destitute in this poor locality of Camberwell. The usual Sunday Morning Breakfast for destitute adults was resumed in November, since which time over 4,000 of these simple meals have been given. It is found that numbers of the recipients are homeless, and come fresh from an exposed bed on a doorstep, shed, or elsewhere. Children's Dinners have been given weekly, making a total of 3,600 for the season. Besides which Robin Dinners rejoiced the hearts of 400 children. Teas were given to mothers and to elder scholars to the extent of 603, the whole making a grand total of 8,593 meals supplied.

New Tothill Street.—One of the three Westminster Ragged Schools, all of which do a most admirable and necessary work. Particulars of one only being to hand, must suffice for the rest. This institution gave 5,000 free dinners in addition to the usual Christmas dinners and teas.

St. Giles's Schools, National Refuges, and Training Ships.—The Ragged Schools, under the fostering care of Mr. W. Williams, have had for many years hot roast meat dinners during the winter, besides weekly supplies of soup. The Refuges, Homes, Farm, and Ships, need no mention.

Sermon Lane Mission and Schools, under the able presidency of W. D. Lewis, Esq., gave 1,000 free breakfasts and 12,000 soup dinners, and 500 loaves of bread; tickets to the value of £7 were given

for coals; and for meat, tea, sugar, and rice, tickets to the same value; over £20 was spent to provide Christmas dinners for the poor in their own homes, and in some cases grants of money were made for paying the rent of deserving people out of employment. Many of the more needy ones were supplied with blankets and warm underclothing.

GRAVESEND AND GORDON.

To the friends of poor children the wide world over, the following extracts from the minute book of the Gravesend Ragged School will be most interesting. They were supplied to the Editor by Mr. W. G. Penman, the superintendent of that school, and along with these came also the newspaper cutting, for the use of which no apology is needed.

GENERAL—THEN COLONEL—GORDON.

"*Jan.* 22, 1868.—Elected a teacher of the Gravesend Ragged School."

"*Nov.*, 1869.—Elected on the Committee of the School."

"1871.—Presented the School with three Chinese flags taken by him in China."

"*Nov.* 28, 1871.—After General Gordon had left Gravesend, Resolution passed at annual meeting—

"'That this meeting expresses its deep regret at the departure from the town of Colonel Gordon, and heartily thanks him for the interest always manifested by him in the Ragged School work; and while he will never be forgotten by those with whom he laboured, we trust he will never forget them.'"

"1873.—Sent us three more Chinese flags."

GORDON'S CARE FOR THE POOR.

Address by the Rev. W. Guest.

At a meeting held recently in Myddelton Hall, Islington, the Rev. Wm. Guest, of Tunbridge Wells, made the following interesting statement:—I have thought that, at this meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, and when London is deeply moved by interest in the subject, I might refer to one who has been designated by a member of the Legislature "the hero of the century." I should not venture to do this had I not known General Gordon personally, and received frequent messages from him. He was a comparatively young man—thirty-two years of age—when he came to Gravesend to superintend the building of fortifications on the Thames, and as commander

of the Milton garrison. It is not my place to speak of him as one of Her Majesty's officers. At this meeting of a Christian Association, I speak of what I know of him as a most humane man of God. Most remarkable was the combination in his nature of a rock-like firmness and a feminine tenderness; sternness in rebuking wrong-doing, and the most sympathetic gentleness; a mediæval asceticism and an inexhaustible well-spring of cheerfulness; an absolute and habitual self-denial, without a tinge of ostentation. Remembering his devotion in the Ragged School, where some of the worst lads of any seaport in England were gathered, and not content with the somewhat vague public reference made to this fact, I wrote, a week or so ago, to a gentleman who holds an official position in Gravesend, and received from him the following communication:—

"Gravesend, Feb. 18th, 1885.

"To the Rev. William Guest, F.G.S.

"My dear Sir,—It was my privilege in January, 1868, at the quarterly meeting, to propose that General (then Colonel) Gordon should, at his request, be elected a teacher of the Ragged School of Gravesend; and from the time of his election down to the end of 1871, when he left Gravesend, he was most regular in his attendance every Sunday evening. There was also this fact to be observed, which is important in connection with a Ragged School—he never left his class without a teacher. My register shows that when through duty he was unable to attend himself, he sent a substitute, or, failing this, sent me a note to the effect. He would not have his class unprovided for. His thoughts were always about his lads. He invariably, moreover, took his part in the devotional exercises at the opening and closing of the school with hymn, scripture, and prayer; and regularly stayed, after the teaching was over, to our teachers' monthly prayer meetings: with his right hand over his eyes, and his left hand supporting the elbow of the right, he would stand, and in his quiet, humble way, *speak* with God. In all he did and said he was marked among us for his deep humility and for a heart full of love and pity for the poor. He had a class of some fourteen lads in one corner of the schoolroom; their ages ranged from twelve to seventeen. They were the very roughest and the poorest we then had in attendance, but it was remarkable how entire was the control he had over them. Some of those lads he himself brought to the school; their parents were mostly of no occupation, or in some way served the boats on the river. Several of the boys were employed on shrimp boats. He not only would teach the lads at the school on Sunday evenings, he had them also at his own house every day in the week, feeding and

instructing them. Four or five of the poorest and most miserable of the lads he kept in his home altogether, feeding and clothing them, they employing their time in the garden, in chopping wood, and running errands. Three or four of them had scarlet fever while in his house; and yesterday I heard from the lips of one of these, now a man of twenty-nine, how the Colonel used to care for them in their sickness, and would sit with them far into the night talking to them, and soothing them, until they fell asleep. He not only got the lads on shipboard, if they had a liking for the sea, but used his influence to secure for others suitable situations on shore, taking them under his care when they were out of work. He entered into all their concerns; caring nothing for himself, he cared only to make them happy and industrious; while his chief aim was to lead them to the Saviour.

"When he left us he did not forget his work here, for when at Galatz, in 1872, he wrote to me, 'I daily twice pray for the welfare of the school and teachers;' and in 1881, the last letter I had from him, he wrote, 'You know I take the greatest interest in your school; and I may say I have never forgotten it since I left. I have daily been in spirit with you and others I knew there wherever I have been.'

"The foregoing will speak for itself. I was superintendent of the Ragged School at this time, as I am now, and I speak of General Gordon as I knew him, and testify of that I have seen. I consider it to have been a great honour to have been associated with him in the work here, and regard his as a fine example for teachers.

"Believe me, my dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"W. G. PENMAN.

"P.S.—I find at the end of the letter in 1872 he says 'Kind regards to Mr. and Mrs. Guest.'"

This letter from the Borough Coroner presents, in a very genuine light, that which has been stated elsewhere of General Gordon's relation to the Ragged School. Remember that at this time he had a world-wide reputation as a man who had restored an empire out of chaos which comprised one-fourth of the human race, and had received distinguished marks of honour from the Emperor of China, and from her Majesty the British Queen. The four principles of his life, as he himself once said, were these:—(1) Entire self-forgetfulness; (2) the absence of all pretension; (3) the refusal to accept as a motive the world's praise or disapproval; (4) to follow, in all things, the will of God, and to stay the soul on Him. It is one thing for a man to profess these noble principles, it is quite another to embody them in

his life, every day, as General Gordon was seen to do for six years, as the Commanding Engineer of the Gravesend Garrison.

I have dined with him, and talked with him on country roads, but I never heard him refer to himself, or to any event that had created his fame. He was like Christ in the town for his dignity, simplicity, entire unselfishness, and consideration for the needy.

The General's efforts to help and elevate the poor were not confined to the Ragged School. I have met him on regular visits which he paid to a lame boy who lived some distance from the town. He would, on errands of compassion, enter homes of infectious disease, where others hesitated to go. Constantly he visited the Union Workhouse, and went laden with gifts of things needed by the children, or by aged paupers. He went among the sick in the wards, and would walk with poor old men in the yard, without assumption or the shadow of condescension. As ministers, others of us went to the Workhouse, but I am humbled as I add, none of us went with such an unobtrusively friendly manner. After he left Gravesend he kept up his gifts to the inmates—of tobacco for the old men who had used it, and, I think, of tea for the old women. A member of the church over which I was then pastor received constant and yearly aid from him in mission work, and after he left the town she told me he kept up his gifts for those who were termed "the Colonel's pensioners."

A relative of my own cook was kept by him when the man was too old to work. There was one pensioner whom I visited during six or eight years after Gordon had gone from Gravesend, who was supported by him, and who never spoke of him without a respectful affection most touching to listen to.

I used to sit by this person, as he delighted to talk of "my dear Colonel." I may add a fact or two in this case which illustrates the sympathetic minuteness of the General's attention. The man—who died a year ago—was a respectable though poor clerk of a solicitor. He was paralysed, and he told me that on the General's return one day to England from an important Eastern service, his very first work that same day was to find out in London the bedridden clerk. Discovering that the man was not in comfortable lodgings, the General ordered a conveyance, had him seated carefully in it, and went a considerable distance to place him in a suburban institution. As they drove up to the large building the countenance of the man fell. Quickly was the change seen by his benefactor, and in his prompt way he said, "What is it?" The reply came: "I have a feeling that if I go in there I shall not come out till I am carried out." Without an attempt at expostulation the General said, "Oh, then you shall not go;" and the driver was told to turn the horse's head. Lodgings

were secured for him in Milton-on-Thames, near to my own residence. The man was intelligent, and fond of reading. He liked to see the *Daily News*. An arrangement for its regular transmission had somehow failed. General Gordon, on learning the fact, during a visit to the man, went the very next day to the Horse Guards (I think) to secure a reliable person, who was told to send it regularly, and, of course, at the General's expense. It seems a small thing, but he knew, in his beautiful thoughtfulness, how much the daily paper would cheer a man who could not leave his room. Fond as he was of political news, he was a Christian man, and there is One who regarded these self-denials as done unto Himself. I mention only one other fact about this sufferer; no one knew it but myself. There was a day when the illustrious soldier, on returning to England, was highly eulogised in the *Times*. There was an account of his achievements, civil and military, and a leading article in his praise. That very day, without the remotest reference to anything of the kind, or to what had called forth the eulogium, the General wrote to the clerk to cheer him by a long letter of two well-filled sheets, which he brought out to show me the next day.

General Gordon's face, all the time I knew him, wore an habitually serene aspect of peace, kindness, and of inward joy and strength. Doubtless his religious phraseology was not conventional. It was not at all after a modern style, but such as a man might have used in the fourteenth century. He moreover spoke of God in a way that some thought Calvinistic, or even fatalistic: it was not so. "The imitation of Christ" largely formed his opinions and practice. The will of God to him was the supreme fact in the universe. He loved the Redeemer, but, like Jesus, sought to subordinate all public and private actions to the furtherance of that will. It was in this light he judged of duty. When he doubted whether he should be on the lines of that will, he never looked twice at a flattering offer: when he was convinced of obedience to it, hardships, reproach, sufferings, and death were to him but as the small dust of the balance. In his own words, if we can, in the path of duty, take all things as ordained for us by God, we become conquerors of the world. Think of him then like the Saviour, not so much the victim of treachery, but as a conqueror, going to take his place among those immortals, whose one grand commanding principle in life was that of doing their duty. In these days of soft and easy religiousness, such an example is among the very best this great century has given us. May be the angels wished him among them, and the Lord said—it was enough. But this little sketch may have helped us to realise what a sinful mortal, through super-

natural aid, may attain to, of oneness with the benevolence of God, and as such, it is offered to the Young Men's Christian Association.

The following letters are from one of General Gordon's sisters to the Secretary and Superintendent of the Gravesend Ragged School:—

5, Rockstone Place, Southampton.
March 7th, 1885.

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly offer to the Committee of the Gravesend Ragged School my very sincere thanks for the kind vote of condolence and sympathy they have offered to me and the other members of General Gordon's family, on his translation from this weary world to that rest and peace he so earnestly yet patiently longed for? He continued to take great interest in Gravesend, where he spent many happy years, and I can bear testimony to the love he had towards the boys belonging to the Ragged School of Gravesend.

With grateful thanks, yours faithfully,
A. Gordon.

To W. G. Penman, Esq.,
Superintendent of the Gravesend Ragged School.

5, Rockstone Place, Southampton.
March 7th, 1885.

Dear Major McKown,—Will you accept my thanks for the kind letter of sympathy forwarded with the vote of condolence from the Gravesend Ragged School Committee? My dear brother used to talk so often of his boys at Gravesend, he used to call them sometimes "Kings" and at other times "Scuttlers." I think Mr. Penman will remember this. I used often to stay with him at Gravesend and knew many of these lads.

I wish the National Memorial to take the form of a Home for such boys, which would be more in accordance with his wishes than anything else, and would be a fitting memento to his name.

Faithfully yours,
A. Gordon.

WHITTIER THE AMERICAN POET'S OPINION OF GENERAL GORDON.

The following letter was recently sent by Whittier to a teacher in one of our Ragged Schools:—"Thy letter found me pondering the very subject to which it so kindly sought to call my attention. For years I have followed General Gordon's course with constantly-increasing interest, wonder, and admiration, and I have felt his death

as a great personal bereavement. A providential man, his mission, in an unbelieving and selfish age, revealed the mighty power of faith in God, self-abnegation, and the enthusiasm of humanity. For centuries no grander figure has crossed the disc of our planet. Unique, unapproachable in his marvellous individuality, he belongs to no sect or party, and defies classification or comparison. I should be sorry to see his name used for party purposes, for neither Conservative nor Radical has any special claim upon him. We Americans, in common with all English-speaking people the world over, lament his death and share his glorious memory. I wish it were in my power to do what thee so kindly suggest; but I scarcely feel able to do justice, at this time, to the wonderful personality which for the past year has stood on the banks of the Nile, relieved against the dark background of the Soudan. I have been suffering from illness, and dare not undertake the eulogy of such a man with a feeble hand. Perhaps it may some time be in my power, as it is now in my inclination, to put my thoughts of him into metrical form. If I could reach the ear of Alfred Tennyson, I should urge him to give the world a threnody inspired by the life and death of one who has made not only England but the world richer for his memory."

LEICESTER RAGGED SCHOOL MISSION.

On Wednesday afternoon, February 25th, a large and commodious building situated in Bedford Street, to be utilised for carrying on the above important Mission, was formally opened. The meeting, which was held in a large upper room, was presided over by Mr. T. H. Lloyd, who was supported by several aldermen, town councillors, and ministers of various denominations. George Holland, who attended as a deputation from the Ragged School Union, was accompanied by Miss Macpherson.

The Secretary (Mr. H. Lawrence) read a telegram from the Hon. Arthur F. Kinnaird, of London, who had been announced to open the building, stating that he was confined to his bed, and that his doctor said it was impossible for him to come to Leicester. He also read a letter from the Earl of Shaftesbury, accepting the position of patron of the Mission, and stating that he hoped to have the happiness at no distant time of seeing with his own eyes what had been achieved in this direction in Leicester.

The Chairman expressed his pleasure at being present, and said it was the desire of the committee and all associated with that work

that they should devote their time to seeking the blessing of God on their work and their new building. It was, however, thought right that some one should say something with regard to the past and the present prospects of the Ragged School Mission in Leicester. He then gave the pedigree of the school, which is as follows:—About nineteen years ago the first school for the reception of ragged children was commenced in a laundry. In December, 1866, the school was opened with five scholars. The attendance increased so rapidly that the juveniles had to be transferred to a large summer-house in an adjoining garden. The school was removed on 26th April, 1868, to a room in Belgrave Gate. In twelve months the school had increased to 138 scholars, with eighteen teachers. A new departure was taken a year later, the managers of the Mission securing a disused shoe factory, where a free Day School was commenced, and for ten years was carried on with great success. The management of this school was transferred to the Leicester School Board. In 1870 the Sunday School was removed to a large room in Yeoman's Lane. For three years the Mission was held in this building, but owing to an epidemic which proved fatal to many, the exhaustion of funds, and the lack of support, a notice to quit was served by the owners of the premises. Within a few weeks of the expiration of the notice Gladstone Hall was secured on a lease for seven years. At the expiration of the lease temporary premises were occupied for three years. An offer was then made of premises which consisted of a large chapel, two schoolrooms, and seven class-rooms, with a caretaker's cottage, situated in the very heart of the locality in which the Ragged School originated. The sum of £1,700 having been paid for the block, the scholars were transferred to their new home in the year 1882. Since the removal of the Mission the school has increased to 600 scholars, and the many branches of missionary effort have likewise increased. In consequence of the somewhat dilapidated condition of the premises it was deemed necessary to rebuild, and the difficulty of funds was overcome by the offer of the Corporation to purchase a portion of the frontage in order to widen the street. A substantial two-storey building, with commodious mission-rooms, thank God, is now completed, and we meet this day to consecrate it by prayer and praise to His service. The work carried on here will be entirely undenominational. The present financial position was somewhat alarming, as there was an estimated debt on the property of £1,640, but efforts would be made in connection with those opening services and the holding of a bazaar to wipe out the debt or get it considerably reduced.

At five o'clock a public tea-meeting was held in the lower room, and at seven o'clock a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr.

T. H. Lloyd, when addresses were given by Miss Annie Macpherson, of the Home of Industry, Spitalfields, and Mr. George Holland, of Whitechapel, both of whom greatly interested a crowded audience. A collection was made in aid of the building fund.

RICHMOND STREET MISSION.

Annual Meeting.

This meeting, in one sense the most important in the year, was held on Wednesday, 18th February, when about 130 friends, most of them being workers at this busy hive, met together to hear the results of their separate work during the year. After partaking of a substantial tea provided by the Parent Committee, the friends adjourned to the upper room, where Mr. J. T. Dunn, the president, took the chair, being supported by Messrs. R. J. Curtis (Ragged School Union), Barr and Llewellyn, superintendents, and several elders of the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

The following reports were then submitted and read by the respective secretaries:—

The Ragged School (Mr. How) was stated to be in a very prosperous and thriving condition, the various auxiliary efforts—*i.e.*, scholars' prizes (9), old scholars' meeting, teachers' conferences and excursion, scholars' excursion, infants' treat, the Library, and the Pure Literature Society, in addition to the ordinary Sunday School teaching—having been fully up to, if not in excess of, the success of the previous year.

The Sunday morning and afternoon Schools (Mr. Bromell), with their separate auxiliaries—*i.e.*, the Library, Pure Literature Society, &c.—were reported as being crowded to their utmost limit, and the work had been well sustained.

The Mothers' Meeting (Miss Francis), having about 100 in average attendance, was stated to be greatly appreciated and most useful in the neighbourhood, and the meetings held every Monday were most attractive to the mothers, who took a warm interest in them.

The Penny Bank (Mr. Martin) had about 250 depositors during the year, and though the deposits were not quite so large as in the previous year there was no appreciable difference.

The Children's Service held on Tuesday (Mr. Everett) was attended by 150 children each week, and much good had resulted.

The Parents' and Teachers' Prayer Meeting following this was stated to be one of the best meetings in the week, and the source of much strength and power in the school.

The Young Christians' Association (Mr. Everett) has an attendance of about fifty children and young people who have either professed Christ or are anxious for salvation, and its numbers are being increased from the ranks of the schools.

The Band of Hope, held on Thursday (Mr. Morrison), has a membership of 98 and an average attendance of 106 (including non-members), and had been well sustained during the year, the members themselves working hard to keep up the good reputation of the society.

The Blue Ribbon Mission (Mr. A. How), held on Friday, consists largely of the parents of the scholars, and was reported to be doing a good work amongst the adult portion of the Mission.

Flint Street Mission, being a branch school (Mr. Oldershaw), had passed through a somewhat difficult period in consequence of the retirement of the superintendent, but was reported to be in a prosperous condition as regards the scholars' attendance.

The Christmas Dinner Fund (Mr. Clark) had provided for over 500 hungry mouths at Christmas-time, the amount subscribed being chiefly the voluntary weekly contributions of the teachers, aided by some donations by warm-hearted and interested friends.

The Tract Society (Mr. Smith), having 16 distributors and a very large circulation of tracts, was reported to be doing a good work, and the literature thus circulated was welcomed by most of the people.

The Gospel Services for the people held on Sunday and Thursday evenings were largely attended, and the Word is listened to eagerly by those present.

The Bible Classes for young people on Sunday afternoons have a total membership of 75, and are well attended.

In each and all of the above cases the finances were stated to be in a good condition, not one society being in debt.

The reading of the above reports was followed by congratulatory addresses by Messrs. Curtis, Dunn, Woolard, and others, and after the service of further refreshments, the meeting closed at a late hour.

NEW TOTHILL STREET RAGGED SCHOOL.

This excellent institution has been for many years under the management of William Fuller, Esq., of 111, Piccadilly, and towards which he has felt all the love of a parent. This year, through illness, he was obliged to be absent from the Christmas festivities—viz., the children's dinner and the meeting of old scholars. From his temporary retirement at his brother's vicarage he addressed the following

letter to the mistress of the school. As a good word to old scholars it is deserving of wide circulation.

"St. Barnabas Vicarage, Ashley Road, Bristol.
"Sunday, January 4th, 1885.

"My dear Mrs. MacDonald,—I am sorry I do not feel quite up to meeting the old scholars to-morrow, as you know I love to do, and I beg you will tell them from me how deeply I feel not meeting them; and I sincerely hope the gathering will pass off successfully and happily. I should much have liked to have had my little say to them, and to remind them of what we can never be reminded too often, that the centre of Christian life is love, not to ourselves or our own relations only, but a general love, of which it is said by St. Paul, 'Love worketh no ill to his neighbour'—such as speaking ill of or defaming another, taking improper advantage of another in trade or business, or doing a thing which may cause loss or damage to another. Love leads us to help each other; we are told and exhorted by St. Paul, Bear ye one another's burdens, thus fulfil the law of Christ, the law being love.

"These meetings of good fellowship are a proof that there is some feeling of mutual attachment among those who have been educated in the schools, and I trust and pray that for years and years to come the same feeling may last, and that large numbers of those educated at New Tothill Street may be found hereafter gathered together among the redeemed in Christ Jesus. It is something that you have been here taught to read and write and cypher, and been prepared for usefulness in the stations to which it has pleased God to call you; but it is far more that you have here learnt of God and your Saviour Jesus Christ. It was not here you learnt sin; that we are all born to know and feel within ourselves: we don't want to be told that it is wrong and sinful to steal, to lie, to be vicious, to swear, and use bad language; but without teaching no one could know that there is a fountain opened for sin, and that our sins can all be washed away by the blood of Jesus Christ, which cleanseth from all sin, as you have all been taught here.

"Let me, though absent, as if I were present, entreat you all to cultivate in your hearts those feelings of love to all around you which are the sure tokens of your being indeed in Christ. 'By this shall all men know that ye are My disciples if ye have love one toward another.'

"Yes! you may well say this is hard, but think of what our Saviour Himself endured—hard words, blows, exposure, agonies of pain of body, and of mind too, the desertion of His disciples and friends, the

mockings, the revilings, and last of all His agonising death—and then say whether anything that can happen to us from others can be as bad as that. No, indeed it cannot; but we are all weak, and we want strength to resist temptation to evil, and to do good.

"Well, God has promised His Holy Spirit to all that will ask Him, and He has said, 'My strength is made perfect in weakness.' Go then to God in the name of Jesus Christ, and ask for His Holy Spirit to strengthen you, for Jesus Christ's sake, and do not fail to show you are earnest in asking by striving with all your might to act up to your prayers, and to show that you are Christians, not in name only, but in deed and in truth.

"I must now end, as there will be many present to talk to you, and who will, I am sure, be listened to by you with interest and profit. You will all be in my thoughts during your meeting, and I shall fancy I see the well-known faces, and feel the hearty grips of the hand, which have ever sent a thrill through my body far exceeding anything that has happened to me on other occasions.

"Once more farewell, and may God's Holy Spirit be with you all through your lives. "Your old friend,

"Wm. Fuller."

HARVEST SERMON.

Delivered at Chequer Alley by the Vice-President.

"*He that abideth in me bringeth forth much* FRUIT."—John xv. 5.
"*Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much* FRUIT."—John xv. 8.
"*I desire* FRUIT."—Philippians iv. 17.

Our subject to-night is FRUIT, and for a few minutes I want you to fix your minds upon it. I shall require your attention; but if you give it me, I will endeavour to make everything plain.

FRUIT!! then, is our subject.

FRUIT or fruit-bearing is the function of organic life; it is superfluous life. The world is like the widow who sustained the prophet, and the annual harvests are like the barrel of meal which wasted not and the cruse of oil which failed not. The world is like the multitude on whom Christ had compassion, and the yearly renewal of the face of the earth is like the miracle which He wrought to feed them. But now let me repeat FRUIT is the function of organic life. This is a hard sentence, but I intend that you shall understand it. By "the function" I mean the proper work of organic life. *Life*, you know, is of two kinds—

Organic and Inorganic.

Organic Life is an existence which changes, which grows, which develops, which decays, and which finally dies.

Inorganic Life is an existence which does not change, which can hardly decay, and which does not die. A flower "cometh up" and lives its little day and dies. That is organic life. A stone may live for twenty millions of years and experience little or no change. If it lives in the bed of a river it may lose a little by friction, or if it lives in a chalk bed it may become larger by addition to its surface. But these subtractions from or additions to its bulk do not enter into its *life*. It has no heart, it knows neither change nor growth, neither youth nor age. It can hardly be said ever to live, and it never dies. Not so with *Organic Life:* it *lives*, and *moves*, and *changes*, and *grows*, and *decays*, and *dies*, and *lives again*. It awakes, from the sleep of ages it may be, and shakes itself from the dust, and puts on its beautiful garments; it unfolds its little wardrobe, in which are hidden away, more deftly than fairy could have folded them, the loveliest changes of raiment; there is a warm covering for winter, and another for spring, and another for summer, and another for winter, and fruit-bearing is the function by which it does all this.

I have said that fruit is *superfluous* life. I use the word for want of a better. It is superfluous in a good, not in a bad sense. The tree has more life than it needs. It sheds the superfluous quantity. The little seed has a secret and a joy which it cannot contain, and so it buries itself in the earth, and there its secret is unfolded, its hunger is fed, its thirst is slaked, its powers are developed, its wealth is revealed and given to the world; and so it comes to pass that this process of *Fruit-bearing* is the method whereby God feeds His children every day, in summer and winter, in spring and autumn, in cold countries and in hot. It is a wonderful work. Oh, if men only knew it, how would they praise the Lord for His goodness and for His wonderful works unto the children of men. Let us look for a few minutes at this great work of Providence under the following heads:—

1. God's family.
2. The provision for it.
3. How is this provision made? By Fruit-bearing or Superfluous life.
4. Some of the lessons to be learned from the subject.

(1) Let us take a rapid glance at God's family, for which provision has to be made every day. It is simply overwhelming. We have no means of computing the numbers of the various families for which provision has to be made. Even as regards mankind, the lords of creation, as they have been styled, we can only guess at the number of them that are on the earth at any given time. There are said to

be from nine hundred to a thousand millions of human beings now living. Can you conceive such a multitude? There are about four millions of men, women, and children in London. But if there be one thousand millions of human beings in the world, this means that the dense population of London is only equal to the two hundred and fiftieth part of the whole. These live in all sorts of countries—hot, cold, and temperate countries. Their needs are further varied by a variety in their condition, which is endless. They are composed of old and young, rich and poor, civilised and heathen human beings. What would do for food in one country would not do in another. The food of age differs from that which is suitable to youth. But we have spoken only of mankind, the leading branch of this great family. Provision has to be made for the lower creation—for the cattle on a thousand hills and for the beasts of the forest in their infinite variety; for bird-life, for insect-life, for reptile-life, for the fish of the rivers and the seas. Is God ever anxious about this provision for so large a family? No! *His ways are not like our ways, nor His thoughts like our thoughts.* He is ever calm and strong and before-hand and fore-casting in all His arrangements. There may be famine on the earth, but it is not God's fault. One branch of the human family may get more and another less than their share, but that is man's fault, not God's; bad distribution, not short provision. I am not aware that there ever was famine in the earth, as a whole. There may have been famine here or there while there was abundance elsewhere, in order that men might be taught that they were brothers, and ought to help one another; or for the purpose of working God's designs, as in the history of Jacob and his son Joseph in Egypt. But famine in the wide sense of the term, I do not believe ever happened.

(2) But now, having glanced at the family to be fed, let us look at *The provision* made for it.

a. It is ample. "*He openeth His hand, and supplieth the want of every living thing.*" There is no creature that is not fed. The king in the palace, the beggar in his garret, the millionaire and the pauper, are all fed with food convenient for them. The lion that roams the forest, and the little field-mouse that builds its nest in the stubble-field; the eagle that flies toward the sun, and the insect whose lifetime is a few hours on a summer's day, ALL HAVE THEIR MEAT FROM GOD.

b. The supply is not only ample, it is various to an infinite degree. Who can count the number of the stars? And who can count the varieties in fruit-life, in flower-life, in herb-life? From the grape to the thistle, from the fig to the thorn, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall, there is included a variety which baffles all human conception. But this supply is not only ample and various, but

c. It is suitable. The infinite variety only answers an infinite need. There is no living being that needs to be fed just the same as another living being. Not with the necessaries of existence only are we supplied, but with its luxuries, with food *convenient* for us: with summer food and winter food, with milk for babes and strong meat for full age, with cooling food for tropical heat, with hardier fruit for the colder climate.

d. Notice an additional character of the supply. Sometimes it is perishable, sometimes it is not fit for immediate use. The one secures, or ought to secure, its cheap distribution among the poor. The other enables provision to be made for the unproductive days of winter, when nature is asleep and resting, and until the bounteous earth shall be again charged with superfluous life, and distribute again its ample wealth. I merely name these peculiarities that you may think of them and reflect on them in your quiet moments.

(3) Now, how is all this done?

By fruit-bearing. By the function of organic life, which I named to you at the beginning; by superfluous life. It is done by mechanism and chemistry. I wonder if it would be irreverent to call God a mechanic or a chemist? He is both. A tree or a seed is a piece of the most exquisite mechanism. No cunning workman has ever wrought so fine a piece of work. This morning I saw millions of leaves which the wind had shed from the trees in Finsbury Park. Not all the skilled mechanics in England could have made one of them. They were manufactured from the root; they were sent out from the heart of the tree; they were its testimony about God. Or take again a little seed. The mustard-seed is said to be the smallest of all seeds, and yet when it is grown it is the largest among herbs. But the mustard seed cannot be smaller than the turnip-seed, and yet from that seed a herb large and bulky grows. How? do you ask me? By assimilating to its own life the nourishment that is in the earth and in the air. This is what I mean by saying that God is a chemist. He has first endowed the earth with all sorts of chemical properties, and then He has taught the little seed to absorb them, and to "grow thereby." Hence every herb, and all manner of fruit, contains chemical properties which make them good for food, for man and beast; properties which, by being embodied in pleasant and wholesome fruits, can be absorbed into our bodies, and so become nourishment to us. Said I not rightly that God was a great chemist?

(4) Now for the lessons. This great process of Fruit-bearing has always been used by the writers in Scripture to illustrate what our higher human lives should be. We are of more value than many trees, and we are to bear much fruit, as they do. Christ said to His

disciples, "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much *fruit*." But what is human fruit? That is answered by my other text. Paul writing to the Philippians thanks them for their repeated gifts to him, and he adds, "Not because I desire a gift, but I desire *fruit* that may abound to your account." So, then, kindly actions are *fruit*. Duty done is *fruit*. Gentle words are *fruit*.

The conquest of self, The crucifixion of the *old man*, Walking in "newness of life," are all forms of *fruit-bearing*.

The workman that cultivates industry and thrift, and finds out the best way of doing the best for his family.

The careful mother that looks well to the ways of her household, and sends her boys and girls out into the world thoroughly furnished unto every good work, ready to be good servants or good masters, good husbands or good wives. The mothers among you that are so labouring are bringing forth "*fruit*" unto God. They are fruit-trees, good seed, and they will be blessed in their lives and in their deeds.

Young men who see early in life that *self* is to be conquered or it will conquer them, and who have grace given to consecrate themselves to God, and to go in for the things that are noble and true. Young women who add to the loveliness wherewith nature hath endowed them, the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, these are *fruitful* human lives. Such lives glorify God; may we not say they enrich God? They bring heaven nearer, they make the world better, they make home "sweet home," they clothe manly strength with beauty, they add refinement and delicacy to womanhood, and they surround childhood and youth with the best safeguards.

> "*The works* (*not the fruit*) *of the flesh are manifest, and are these: adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like, of the which I tell you before, as I have told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.*
>
> "*But the* FRUIT *of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.*"

PRIZES.

At a recent prize distribution for regular and punctual attendance and for orderly behaviour at the Sabbath School, Mr. R. J. Curtis made the following remarks:—

The qualities encouraged by the prizes given to-night are good in

themselves as a part of moral development, and are also most useful, for they are some of those primary attributes of character which are essential in the ordinary work of life.

Regularity, punctuality, and orderly behaviour imply a recognition of authority and the duty of obedience.

The lawlessness which prevails among a certain class shows what misery may result from the absence of such qualities.

Such prizes, acting as special inducements to good school attendance, contribute to a due observance of the Sabbath, and promote the contact of children and teachers. Children are brought from homes of darkness and impurity face to face with Christian men and women who are what they teach, and thus by a sort of divine contagion many of the children catch goodness. The teachers are to the children an image of Jesus, they learn of Him by them, and by their brightness religion is stripped of its gloomy aspects and made to look sunny. That must be good which has made their teachers so kind, and so their life and love wing every word.

The children are taught by the varying value of prizes that in good conduct there are gradations. From the nature of the case, all who receive prizes are good, but some are better, and some few are best.

Children learn that they are capable of excellence, and that in this as well as in other races self-denial is essential. In a boatrace or running match the competitors have to train their bodies to fitness for the strife by care as to food and general behaviour. What they eat, and what they drink, and what exercise they take must be in measured quantities. So in these school competitions the young people have to overcome many temptations and exercise self-denial.

A boy or girl may be tempted through idleness to lie in bed, to stay too long over a meal, or in many ways to loiter away time, so as to lose a mark or ticket for early attendance, or, worse still, might be tempted to stop away from school. The boy who resolutely says No to seductive influences is an incipient hero.

Such prizes are in the nature of provocatives to virtue. That children can be induced to work for some small but kindly recognition of approval is an encouragement to workers. They acquire an invaluable lesson who learn that by repeated touches of kindness the most ungainly cub may be licked into shape.

Parents seeing that the gift of a prize brings so much pleasure to teachers and children, and is instrumental in doing so much good as a part of their children's training, will, it is hoped, be careful not to place obstacles in their way.

"*He who shall offend one of these little ones, it were better that a millstone were hung about his neck and that he were cast into the sea.*"

HEALTH EXHIBITION.

It having been decided by the Managing Committee to exhibit some phases of Ragged School work in the Health Exhibition, a sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Levi, Mr. Haward, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Orsman, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, in conjunction with the officers.

The Commissioners allotted a space on the third floor of the City Guilds Institute—a building which was utilised as an annexe to the Exhibition. The sub-committee held frequent meetings, and spared neither time nor labour to make the Ragged School Stall a success. Mr. Haward drew a design for an emblematical tree to illustrate the development of Ragged Schools. This design was reproduced on a large scale and shown upon the adjoining wall. Well-executed models of Ragged School buildings, in addition to some excellent specimens of needlework, &c., were lent by the King Edward School; a model Crèche by the Latymer Road Mission; a clothed figure of a Shoeblack Boy by the Islington Shoeblack Brigade; some really excellent specimens of woodwork and drawings from the St. Giles's Christian Mission, the workmanship of the discharged prisoners; and other exhibits came from

Butler's Place.
Church Place, Paddington.
Clerkenwell Close: Flower Girls' Mission.
Copperfield Road.
Dove Row.
Field Lane.
Fox Court.
George Yard.
Hoxton Costers' Mission.
John Street, Kingsland.
King Edward.
Latymer Road.
Marigold Place.
Nelson Street, Camberwell.
North London Shoeblack Brigade.
Ogle Mews.
One Tun.
Richmond Street.
Rosemary Branch.

These exhibits included garments of all sorts and fancy work, boots, mats, fretwork, and varied useful and fancy articles, besides a specimen library, school material, &c., &c.

The Exhibition Annexe was formally opened by the Prince of Wales on June 25th, and was closed on October 30th. But as the building was restricted to educational and special appliances, it did not attract so many visitors as other departments of the Healtheries. As it was, several inquiries were made at the office by sightseers, and various notices appeared in the public press.

A full account of the Society's aims and operations was inserted in the official catalogue, which had an immense sale.

Permission was accorded by Lord Reay for a paper on Ragged Schools to be read at the Conferences held in August, but by some inadvertence no intimation was sent to the office where the programme was prepared, and the paper, kindly and specially written for the purpose by Dr. Levi, was regrettedly omitted. The paper was afterwards printed separately, and was noticed at some length in our last number.

The sub-committee, in thus reviewing their labours, consider that by the publicity given, and the interest created in the work of the Society, the outlay and trouble involved in preparing the stall at the Health Exhibition were amply justified, and the co-operation of the local schools in contributing to the success is cordially and gratefully acknowledged.

THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Miss Hesba Stretton has issued an appeal on behalf of this society, which was instituted at the Mansion House in July, 1884. The Shelter and Office of the Society is at No. 7, Harpur Street, Theobald's Road, Bloomsbury. The appeal is worthy of the writer and the object for which she appeals. We hope that she will meet with a generous response. We are glad also of the opportunity of reminding the Ragged Schools' friends of this agency for dealing with any cases of cruelty or neglect towards children which may come under their notice at any time. Contributions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Pall Mall.

REAPING.

"Those who go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them."

Richmond Street, Walworth.

Susie S—— is one of our brightest scholars. Possessing an open sweet face and an intellectual expression, she looks what she is—a disciple of Jesus. Though scarcely fourteen years old, she is as ready to point others to Jesus as she is to learn more about Him herself. When asked a short time since, "Do you love Jesus?" she answered readily, with a happy smile, "Oh yes, teacher." "And why?" "Because you taught me to in the class," was the response. Need it be said that the

teacher's heart rebounded with love and gratitude to God, and that a fresh vow was there and then registered in heaven to be more faithful in the class in future, so that others might be taught the way?

One evening after a very impressive service, when all the teachers' hearts seem to have been specially touched by the Holy Spirit, the boys of our school were invited to stay behind for prayer. Six of them responded, and very earnest petitions were presented for their salvation. Three of these boys shed tears of penitence, and desired to know more about Jesus. One of them is believed to be trusting in the Saviour, but the other has evidenced no further concern. As to the third, some weeks elapsed, and as he did not return to the school his teacher made inquiries about him, and found he was in the hospital with a broken leg. He visited him, and almost the first words the poor boy uttered were, "Oh, teacher, I'm so glad you're come. I feel I've been so wicked that God has caused this accident to punish me and make me feel my sin." And then, after referring to the prayer-meeting and his companions there, he said, "I've been thinking so much about how you prayed for me; will you pray for me again? And oh, *do* ask my companions to seek Jesus, tell them I want them to do so."

With much earnestness did the teacher pour out his soul for that dear lad, and before leaving heard him say, "I do love Jesus now, and if I get well I will try and get others to love Him; but if I die I shall see Him in heaven, where I shall wait for you, dear teacher."

Is not this a joy and an encouragement?

East Greenwich Ragged School.

When visiting this school recently one of the old scholars called to see the master, Mr. Newton. Most respectable in appearance and respectful in manner was this young person of some eighteen years. She was going to a new situation; her wages were to be £14 per year with 1s. 2d. weekly allowed for beer money. When she left her former situation she brought with her savings to the amount of £8. Her mother, who by a second marriage has five children, being unwell, the father out of work, and the family in great straits, she parted with her hard-earned savings to meet the home needs.

Sermon Lane.

An old scholar who some twenty-five years ago received his religious instruction from one of its teachers now takes a class beside the same friend in the same school every Sunday evening, and his children attend also.

Ogle Mews Ragged Schools.

To the Editor of the "Ragged School Union Quarterly Record."

Dear Sir,—We have just concluded an eight-day Mission at the above schools, under the leadership of W. C. Miles, Esq., for whose valuable services we have cause to be deeply grateful.

The Mission has, I am thankful to say, been greatly blessed; and we have had the happiness of seeing many brought out of darkness into the light and liberty of the people of God.

As one of the practical results, we propose to establish Sunday Night Services for the parents of children attending the school, and the adult poor of the neighbourhood who are still outside the pale of Christian privilege.

At one of the Mission meetings we were permitted to have another encouraging manifestation of the vitality of the good seed, so often sown under the most trying and discouraging circumstances.

On the occasion referred to, a young man came to see what he termed, with evident feelings of deep respect, the old school. He was delighted in recognising among the teachers those who in years gone by had instructed him in those saving truths which, by the Divine blessing, had made him wise unto salvation. He reminded me of his leave-taking some fourteen years before, and of the parting gift—a Bible—which had been his constant companion and guide. In reply to my inquiry if he knew the Lord Jesus as his Saviour, he earnestly assured me that for some years that Saviour had been a pillar of strength to him. He is now filling a useful and honourable position, where, there is every reason to believe, he will prove a faithful witness for the Master.

Very recently we have had the happiness of meeting four other old scholars, all of whom are earnest Christian workers, two being Sunday-school teachers of some ten years' standing.

Trusting these few facts may help to encourage fellow-labourers, and praying for increased blessing on the work in Ragged Schools, believe me,

Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

March, 1885. F. Blennerhassett.

A LONDON TREE.

A tree was planted in London
Not where the parks are green,
But among the wharves and the houses,
Where little of God was seen;

And it grew—well watched and tended—
Mighty and very fair,
And the tree was a tree of healing
To the young who were gathered there.

For it gave to these human sparrows
Often a place of rest,
And they learned and sang in its branches
The songs that they loved the best.
It gave to them more than shelter,
They found it a place of food;
And the tree was the sign to these little ones
Of all that was pure and good.

It was often passed by and forgotten
By those who had felt no need.
But to those who were poor and hungry
The tree was a boon indeed.
For Knowledge, and Peace, and Contentment
Are the fruit of this wonderful tree,
And Faith, and Love, and Salvation,
And beautiful Charity.

Wise are the men who tend it—
Shaftesbury and the rest—
For those who come to its shelter
Are cared for, and helped, and blessed.
And the branches spread and grow stronger,
And the tree is ever-green,
For the smile of God is upon it,
And His rain and sun are seen.

Bread, and raiment, and home, and friends,
To many the tree has brought;
It was well to plant it in London,
And God be thanked for the thought!
For much of poverty, loss, and sin
It is able to make amends,
For the name of the tree is the *Ragged School*,
God bless the tree and its friends!

MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

Notices of Books.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Sermons for Children. By A. Decoppet, Pastor of the Reformed Church of Paris. A Translation.

In an Introduction by Mrs. Henry Reeve these sermons are said to be a simple statement of Christian duty gracefully expressed, and so they are. They are the production of a thoughtful and cultivated mind

under the influence of a strong affection. Intelligent parents and teachers will find them most helpful. They deserve a place in the home and teachers' libraries.

NISBET AND CO., 21, Berners Street.

Life in a Hospital. By a Sister.

This little book shows what can be done by wise, affectionate, and pious women. Men who have hardened their natures to a condition of impenetrability, or have so sinned against light and knowledge as to lose all hope, have been reached and brought to penitence and faith by their loving ministrations. These hospital experiences are most interesting.

Like Christ: Thoughts on the Blessed Life of Conformity to the Son of God. By Andrew Murray.

The fruit of a life *in Christ* is a life *like Christ.* "The power of an example depends on two things. The one is the attractiveness of what it gives us to see, the other the personal relation and influence of him in whom it is seen." These two pregnant sentences of the writer will suffice to show the thoughtful character of the book, which might be called a Remedy for Sick and Dying Churches. It deserves the widest circulation.

SYSTEMATIC BIBLE TEACHING MISSION DEPOSITORY, 67, Paternoster Row, London.

The Gospel Treasury and Expository Harmony of the Four Evangelists. Compiled by R. Mimpriss. Demy quarto (the text in large type), to be completed in twenty-four sixpenny parts, containing over 1,100 pages.

A most useful work for members of Bible-classes, city missionaries, and Sunday-school teachers.

School and Home: an Illustrated Companion to the Systematic Bible Teacher.

This is an admirable volume, which by its pictorial illustrations will be found most helpful in carrying out the lessons of the "Systematic Bible Teacher."

S. W. PARTRIDGE AND CO., 9, Paternoster Row.

A Series of Book Tracts, 16 pp. Illustrated Cover. Twelve assorted. Price 6d. in a neat wrapper.

This series, which is called the Loco Series, are all on important topics. Some thread of experience vitalises the words and enlists the attention of the reader.

Ragged School Work and Worthies. No. 1. By W. C. M. Price 1s. A notice of this ingenious sheet illustrative of Ragged Schools appears in the January number notifying its early appearance. It is now ready, and can be had either of the publishers or at the office. Ragged School teachers are supplied at half price, 6d.

W. H. and L. Collingridge, 148 and 149, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

Old Jonathan. The District and Parish Helper. Price 1d. monthly, or yearly volume 1s. 6d.

This is a most excellent and beautifully illustrated serial. It might be treated as a tract and lent from house to house, and would be welcome anywhere. The yearly volume is so graceful in appearance that the volumes on the drawing-room table would not shrink from its companionship. Parents, scripture readers, city missionaries, conductors of Bible-classes and mothers' meetings, will find it very helpful. It should be in all libraries for elder scholars or adults.

Johnstone, Hunter, and Co., Edinburgh; and E. W. Allen, 4, Ave Maria Lane, London.

The Christian Treasury: a Family Miscellany. Part I., March, 1885. Price 6d. monthly.

This excellent publication of forty years' standing comes out in the garments of youth and beauty. Those who may have discontinued it on account of its want of adaptedness to the times would do well to renew their acquaintance with it. Its illustrations, treatment of scriptural topics, tales with a fine purpose, and budget of available anecdotes, give promise, if these continue, of a long life.

John F. Shaw and Co., 48, Paternoster Row.

Footsteps of Truth. Vol. II. Edited by Russell Hurditch.

This handsome octavo volume of some 712 pages, enriched with illustrations, mostly portraits, prefixed to a series of very interesting papers on "Our Friends in Heaven," is not a book for hasty perusal. It is, indeed, a Biblical Treasury. The truth as expounded lies clearly within the evangelical lines. As a gift book to lay preachers or Christian workers nothing could be more suitable.

Cruel Cheapness, and a Record of One Year's Service. By the Rev. Archibald Brown.

A brief but able exposure of a great wrong, and a noble record of indefatigable and disinterested service. It is well that so powerful an arm should lay the lash on the backs of those who grind the faces of

the poor. A year's service is seen at a glance in a series of tabulated statements, which give the number of houses, the number of rooms, and the number of families visited. A careful and systematic mode of relief is administered, and the gospel is commended in such a way as to win acceptance.

CHATTO AND WINDUS, Piccadilly.

All Sorts and Conditions of Men. By Walter Besant.

The able writer of this interesting book disarms criticism at the outset by calling it an impossible story. The scheme set forth as tried and succeeding is thoroughly Utopian. Utopian not in the instance given, but as a plan for a movement on a great scale to grapple with and overthrow what Archibald Brown calls "Cruel Cheapness." Any contribution towards the solution, or that in any way aids the consideration of the questions not raised but emphasised by the "Bitter Cry," is welcome. A fine humanity pervades the book.

WALTER SCOTT, 14, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Cheap Food and Cheap Cooking; also Hints for the Management of Penny Dinners for School Children. By Rev. W. Moore Ede, Rector of Gateshead-on-Tyne.

Copies of this very instructive pamphlet can be had for 6s. per 100. Buy it and give it away.

NICHOLS AND CO., 23, Oxford Street.

Health Giving Dishes: Ninety Recipes suited to all Styles and Tastes. Compiled for the National Food Reform Society.

Those who have been accustomed to regard vegetarians as people with a craze, like Nebuchadnezzar of old, will be surprised at the variety and delicacy of the dishes which may be had at a very small cost. Ninety recipes for one penny. Those who merely wish to vary their diet will find this pamphlet a help in that direction.

Notices of Meetings.

MILLWALL JUVENILE MISSION.

The fourth anniversary of the above mission was celebrated recently, when about forty workers and friends sat down to a substantial tea, after which a public meeting was held, F. E. Duckham, Esq., in the chair, supported by the Rev. J. Billington, F.R.H.S., president of the mission, Mr. J. Kirk, secretary of the Ragged School Union, Messrs. Hughes and Fail.

After singing and prayer the secretary, Mr. White, read the annual report, which stated that the work was far outgrowing the capacity of the mission. The lads came up well to the Night School, the average attendance being about forty. Many of these lads have thrown off parental restraint, and are to be seen assembled at the dock corner and public-houses, when dark deeds are planned and plotted, and are frequenters of the gaff and music-hall whenever their means will allow. The principal aim has been to get hold of the lads, and by some lawful means to interest them and keep them out of the streets, and by letting them see that they cared for their temporal as well as their spiritual state. By acts of love and kindness, as far as present means and circumstances allowed, God had enabled them to instruct some of these in the way of righteousness. They did not profess entirely to solve the question, "How are we to hold our senior scholars?" but this they knew: that a loving heart, backed by the force of a spiritual mind, and with the eye fixed on Jesus, will find means and methods that will bring these poor wanderers to Jesus. Millwall is now a populous place; the mission stands in a grand field, but the superintendent and workers cannot advance as they would like. It is absolutely necessary for the superintendent, who is eminently fitted for the work, to be entirely supported, and they required the house next door for him to carry on industrial work.

The meeting was ably addressed by the Rev. J. Billington, Mr. J. Kirk, and Messrs. Hughes, Warner, and the chairman.

BEXLEY HEATH MISSION SCHOOL TREAT.

On Friday, February 7th, over 200 boys and girls of all ages partook of a tea, and one and all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The expense of the entertainment was met by donations which were collected by the energetic superintendent of the Mission School, Mr. Charles Lacey, and under whose management the whole of the arrangements of the evening were satisfactorily carried out. The schoolroom was very prettily and tastefully decorated for the occasion. The tables were adorned with a number of choice hot-house plants, kindly lent for the occasion by S. White, Esq., of Oakwood.

After a few words from the Rev. S. E. Meech, the children were dismissed for a short time whilst the tables were rearranged for the fruit banquet. On their return, each guest found his or her plate filled with fruit, consisting of apples, oranges, dates, roasted chestnuts, etc. A magic-lantern display followed, when a number of pictures were shown illustrative of tales told by Mr. A. H. Ward, of the Ragged School Union.

DOVE ROW SUNDAY AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The annual Christmas treats to the elder scholars took place in the Morley Hall, when upwards of 300 sat down to tea, after which a lecture was given by Mr. Robert Doree, entitled "Children of London Streets," illustrated by dissolving views. At the close each scholar was presented with a copy of "Christie's Old Organ" and an orange. On the day following the infants had their treat at Dove Row, when 175 little ones sat down to tea,

after which a lot of pictures were shown them with a lantern and slides kindly lent by the Ragged School Union. Toys, sweets, and an orange were given to each on leaving.

POPLAR—TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

A friendly gathering of the teachers of the Poplar Ragged School and the teachers of the Limehouse Ragged School, Mitre Court, met at the Board School, East India Road, on Wednesday, 28th January.

After tea the meeting was opened by prayer by Mr. R. J. Curtis, after which he said a few words on the object of the meeting, which was to stir each other up to work more heartily for the welfare of the poor boys and girls who abounded in the East End. He said it was most desirable to get at the elder boys and girls on week evenings, as preparatory to getting them under religious influence on the Sundays. A short paper was read by Mr. Fielder. Mr. Garner and others took part in the debate which followed.

SERMON LANE, ISLINGTON—PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

A great gathering of children took place here on the evening of Thursday, January 29th. The prizes, which were for punctual, regular, and orderly attendance on Sundays, and which consisted of books tastefully bound, varying in value from 1s. to 3s. 6d., were presented to a large number of boys and girls by Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union. An excellent concert preceded the more formal business of the evening. Several songs of a mirthful character tickled the youngsters' fancies so much that they were frantic with delight. There were six or seven special prizes presented by Mr. W. D. Lewis to certain members of the Singing Class for regular attendance. These were—three lady's hand-bags, three writing-desks, one lady's companion, one leather writing-case. A Bible each was given to Louisa Kite and Elizabeth Litting, formerly in the Bible Class, but who have just been received as teachers in the school, and are now taking young classes. Bibles were also given to several senior members of the Bible Class. Mr. Lewis said a few earnest and hearty words to each of them. Mr. Cooksey, who is not only a teacher, but the honorary secretary of the mission, told the children that he had derived great benefit from his Sunday evening work. Mr. Lee, who has been twenty-six years a teacher in the school, said (pointing to the spot where he meets his class): "That spot is dear to me; some of my scholars now are the children of some of those who were formerly under my care." Mr. Edwards, the afternoon superintendent, also took part in the proceedings; and Mr. Curtis addressed a few remarks to the scholars.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Dr. Barnardo's annual gatherings at the Edinburgh Castle of the waifs and strays to be found in the lodging-houses of London are so well known that it needs only to say that they were repeated this year with their usual success. The homeless and destitute boys, invited by ticket, numbered 1,800. The Band of the institution, the Alpine Choir,

and the Handbell Ringers poured forth during the evening volumes of grateful harmony, which was received with rounds of cheers. A bountiful tea, a musical entertainment, and a new sixpence and two oranges at leaving, and loving words from all, especially from the host of the evening, made a most rememberable night for all. The great purpose of this gathering was not lost sight of, for at the close of the evening 227 made application to be removed from the streets and to be admitted into the Homes for training, and afterwards for emigration. After careful investigation only 27 of these were dismissed as ineligible. "Thus," says Dr. Barnardo, "by one grand sweep of the trawl net, nearly 200 homeless and friendless lads, untainted with crime, whose worst fault was that they were homeless, were removed from the streets," and a host of incalculable evils.

On a following evening some 1,500 factory girls had a tea, accompanied by entertaining and instructive talk, and good music. These girls are most of them in the match trade, Bryant and May, &c. Classes of instruction on week and Sunday evenings are provided for such by Dr. Barnardo at Copperfield Road, by Miss Guinness at Harley Hall, and by Mrs. Archibald Brown in Devonport Street.

MITRE COURT, LIMEHOUSE.

The big and rough lads composing this school on February 12th had a Robin Dinner. Hearty and hungry, they swept the decks clean. After the feast, and during the lantern exhibition of Jane Conquest, their behaviour was excellent. The Rector of Limehouse, the superintendent of the circuit (Wesleyan), Messrs. Kirk and Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, and other friends, were present. The work here is arduous, and the public are deeply indebted to the self-denying friends who undertake it. The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few. It is a matter of deep regret that one of the oldest labourers in this field is now laid aside by illness. Messrs. Garner, Mansbridge, Hawkins, and others are constant in season and out of season. A large Mothers' Meeting, under the care of Mrs. Dalton, is doing an excellent work.

THREE COLT STREET RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS' SOCIAL MEETING.

A very pleasant gathering was held recently. After tea the friends reviewed and discussed the work of the year. Several of the teachers spoke of the blessings they had personally received from teaching the poor children. The evening was varied and brightened with singing, readings, and recitations, and closed with invoking God's blessing on the school. Some short time previous to this meeting the children, 217 in number, were regaled with an ample tea and a magic-lantern entertainment, the slides being lent by the Ragged School Union. The pictures shown were illustrative of "Christie's Old Organ." An organette playing softly behind the curtain increased the charm. The Rector, the Rev. Wm. Donne, with Mrs. Donne and other ladies, were present. The conduct of the children was excellent.

LOVE LANE, SHADWELL.

The annual meeting of this flourishing mission took place on February 17th. The meeting was pre-

sided over by T. Wickham, Esq. The speakers were the Rev. B. Sackett, J. Rennie, Esq., Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, and Mr. McMillan. An able report was read by Mr. G. Wade, the treasurer and hon. secretary, the gratifying details of which, under the efficient superintendence of the city missionary, Mr. G. Harris, comprise religious services, which are held three times weekly, those on Sunday being attended by over 200 persons. A Bible-reading for men, conducted by Miss Jolly, was held thirty-four times during the year; the class numbers 206 members. Mothers' Meeting: part meet of an afternoon and part of an evening, with an average attendance of 117. The Sunday School has an attendance of 255 scholars in the morning and 400 in the afternoon, and 600 scholars on the books. Besides these there are an Evening School and Sewing Class, a Band of Hope and a Band of Mercy, Sick Benefit Society, Penny Bank, a Library, which has 1,800 books exchanged during the year, and a Loan Tract Society covering seventeen districts. There are many meetings and entertainments of an instructive and entertaining character, and summer excursions of adults and children. The income was £201 7s. 11d., and expenditure, £204 14s. 3d.

CHEQUER ALLEY.—WINTER EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Tuesday, February 24th, a concert was given by Madame Florence Lancia and friends. The chair was taken by R. R. Glover, Esq., J.P. The committee provide no common entertainment for the poor people connected with the mission. They give them of the best within their power. The concert was vocal and instrumental: piano and violin, piano duets, recitations and songs. These were "The Spider and the Fly," "Sally in our Alley," "Anchored," "Tom Bowling," "Home, Sweet Home," "Waiting for the King." Madame Lancia sang "Love's Old Sweet Story," "A Lullaby," in a duett, "Friendship," and "Adore and be still."

JOHNSON'S COURT.

A distribution of prizes took place recently, at which Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, presided. The friends of this school have experienced a kind of revival. Earnest Christian young people have given themselves to the work, and the Lord has blessed them. The speeches and singing at the meeting were excellent.

NELSON STREET, CAMBERWELL.

The elder girls out at service meet together at short but stated periods. On Monday, March 2, a very pleasant gathering of these young people took place. Mr. Parker, who takes a special oversight of them, had, as usual, convened them by letter. A good tea was provided. Singing enlivened the evening. Mr. R. J. Curtis did a little talk, Mr. Parker gave a reading, and Mr. J. Kirk and several ladies contributed to the success of the evening.

WILLIAM STREET RAGGED SCHOOL, CHISWICK.

At the conclusion of the evening service on Sunday, January 4th, at the Mission Hall, Mr. Smith, who conducted the service, having taken as his subject Phil. iii. 13, 14, wished

his hearers a happy New Year, and said that at the present time 100 children were in attendance, filling the three rooms of the house in William Street, and also another room kindly lent on Sunday afternoons. More accommodation was needed, and for this purpose £200 would be required, which he proposed to get by collecting cards, £50; subscriptions and donations, £50; sale of work, £50; at the ceremony of laying foundation-stone and opening, £50. He asked their kind co-operation that this work might be accomplished this year, so that as they had begun on the first Sunday, that on the last they might have a thanksgiving service.

WILKES STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

The usual treat to the children of this Ragged School was given on January 14th, 1885. The children, wearing new pinafores, the gift of some lady friends, were provided with an ample tea. The room was brilliantly lighted; bronze candlesticks with wax candles, in rows of twos, covered the tables. And, beyond all, was the children's delight in the shape of a magnificent Christmas-tree, from whose spreading branches oranges were hanging, and around which the children gleefully danced during the evening. The tables were not groaning, but rejoicing with a rich burden of dolls, books, workboxes, &c. Miss Johnston, who has taken so lively an interest in these schools for many years, Mr. Corkran, Dr. Hermann Jones, Messrs. Curtis and Kirk, of the Ragged School Union, and other interested friends, remained for some hours after the tea in order to interest the children, whilst two fine players on the harp and cornet further enlivened the proceedings.

KINGSLAND INSTITUTE FOR WORKING GIRLS AND NURSING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting in support of this institute was held in the Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, on Thursday evening, March 12th, S. Morley, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that a Night School was formerly held twice a week at the Board School, Stoke Newington. The house which is now the centre of the work was opened in July last. The club-rooms are open every evening from 6 to 9.30, except on Saturdays. A Singing Class is held on Mondays, and a class for little girls on Wednesdays. There is a good Library and a Clothing Club. Sometimes it has been found necessary to shelter a girl for a night, and one such instance is mentioned —that of a girl who, having stayed away from home all night, was, on returning, so ill-used by her father that she was taken into the institute for a time, and then placed in one of the Rescue Society's homes. Another girl applied for a lodging, and was allowed to remain, on a small payment, until she found a situation. A Mothers' Meeting in Sanford Lane has been regularly held, with an average attendance of twenty-three. An important branch of the work is that done by trained nurses, for several of whom there is accommodation in the institute. 340 cases had been under the nurses' care during the past year, and 4,850 visits have been paid. Addresses were given by the Rev. E. A. Stuart, Rev. W. Spensley, Dr. Barnardo, and others.

LORD SHAFTESBURY.

To the Editor of the "Ragged School Union Quarterly Record."

SIR,—At a meeting of "old scholars" of the different Ragged Schools of London, held in Exeter Hall a few evenings ago, it was resolved to make a presentation to Lord Shaftesbury, and to each of his sons and daughters (six), as a token of gratitude for his lordship's devotion to the Ragged School movement.

The presentation will be made (D.V.) in Exeter Hall on Tuesday May 19th, 1885. The chair to be taken at seven o'clock by the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen.

It is felt that there are thousands who have been benefited in Ragged Schools who would like to have a share in this matter, but they cannot be got at except through the press. I venture, therefore, to ask you to make this known through your valuable paper in order that Lord Shaftesbury, in his eighty-fifth year, and in failing health, may be cheered by the gratitude of those who have been blessed by his lordship's labours.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged on behalf of the Committee by

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES MONTAGUE, *Hon. Secretary.*

4, Bedford Square, E., March 25th, 1885.

General Fund (continued).

	£	s.	d.
Stone thrown at a Church Window — Thankoffering that the life of a dear friend and Pastor was preserved	5	0	0
Stonesdale, Miss	0	18	6
Stopford, Admiral F.	1	0	0
Strong, Miss A. P.	1	1	0
Sturdy, Mrs.	2	2	0
Sturge, George, Esq., half-yearly instalment under Deed of Trust, per Messrs. Bell, Steward, and May	100	0	0
Sugden, John, Esq.	0	10	0
Sugg, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Sutton, Martin Hope, Esq.	1	1	0
Swatman, Miss E. J.	0	5	0
S. L.	3	0	0
S. L.	1	0	0
Tite, Lady	1	0	0
Tapling & Co., Messrs.	2	2	0
Tassell, Mrs. M. A.	1	0	0
Tate, J. P., Esq.	2	2	0
Taylor, J., Esq.	0	10	6
Taylor, J. Wilde, Esq.	0	10	0
Thompson, Miss Rachel	0	5	0
Thomson, Miss	0	10	0
Thorn, Wm. Hy., Esq.	1	1	9
Topham, Miss	0	10	6
Trimmer, Geo., Esq.	2	0	0
Trowell, Francis, Esq.	1	1	0
Tryon, Fredk., Esq.	1	0	0
Tweedy, The Misses	1	1	0
Tyndall, W. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Valiant, F., Esq.	2	10	0
Vaux, Mrs.	0	10	0
Vinall, Mrs. E.	0	10	0
Westminster, Duke of	10	0	0
Wolverton, Dowr. Lady	3	0	0
Wainwright, Miss	1	0	0
Wait, Messrs. F. and J.	0	2	0
Wakefield, C. M., Esq.	1	0	0
Walker, Miss	0	10	6
Walters, R., Esq.	1	0	0
Wandesford-c-Prior, Mrs.	1	0	0
Ward, Herbert J., Esq.	0	5	0
Ward, Mrs.	1	1	0
Ward, Lock, & Co.	1	0	0
Warren, Mrs.	2	0	0
Warwick, W. R., Esq.	0	10	6
Watts, Mrs.	0	10	0
Way, Mr. and Mrs.	2	2	0
Webb, Miss	0	5	0
Wedgwood, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Welch, Miss	1	0	0
Welshman, T. G., Esq.	1	0	0
Wells, Jos., Esq.	0	10	6
Wells, Mrs. J. S.	1	1	0
Wells, Percy, Esq.	0	10	6
West, F. H., Esq.	0	10	0
Were, Mrs. Bouville	1	0	0
West, Miss R.	0	5	0
Western, G. A., Esq.	10	0	0
Western, Mrs.	10	0	0
Weston, Miss	3	0	0
Westdrop, H. W., Esq.	1	1	0
Wheler, Mrs. E.	2	0	0
White, The Misses	4	0	0
Whitfield, Miss	0	10	0
Wightman, Miss	0	2	6
Wigram, Rev. F. E.	2	10	0
Williams, Jos. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Williams, Miss	0	5	0
Williams, W., Esq.	1	1	0
Willmott, Miss	10	0	0
Wilson, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Wilson, R. W., Esq.	0	4	0
Wilson, Saml., Esq.	0	2	6
Wimbush, Mrs. H.	1	1	0
Wing, Thos. T., Esq.	5	0	0
Wingfield, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Winter, Mrs. Le Mesurier	3	0	0
Wood, Rev. Andrew	2	2	0
Wood, Mrs. John	1	0	0
Wood, Mrs. M. G.	1	1	0
Woodfull, S. P., Esq.	1	1	0
Wooldridge, Mrs. T.	0	5	0
Woolley, W. J., Esq.	1	0	0
Wright, Holmes, Esq.	1	0	0
Wright, The Misses	2	0	0
Wright, Miss	0	5	0
Wright, Mrs. W.	2	2	0
W. K. H.	10	0	0
X. Y.	0	2	6
Young, W., Esq.	0	1	1

Excursion Fund.

Farquhar, H. M., Esq.	2	0	0
Ferrand, Hon. Mrs.	0	10	6
Underhill, T., Esq.	1	0	0

Shaftesbury Fund.

Stericker, Walter, Esq.	5	5	0
Williams, H. R., Esq.	100	0	0

Special Fund.

Deptford.

Chalk, Miss M.	3	3	0

Dinners.

A. E. R., per Mrs. Chepwell	1	0	0
A Few Scholars of Waterloo Street Sunday School, per Mr. E. Wagstaff	0	3	6
Anonymous	1	0	6
Backhouse, Miss	0	5	0
Carter, Miss, per Miss Judson	0	2	0
Cotgreave, Miss, and two Boys	0	7	0
Gead and Son, Messrs.	0	5	0
F.			
Green, J. W., Esq.	1	0	0
H. O'C.	2	0	0
Keysell, Miss J. M.	0	5	0
Lush, Mrs.	1	0	0
Mackay, Mrs.	0	10	0
Naish, Master Wm. Vawdry	1	10	0
Scatchard, Mrs. H.	0	5	0
Shevill, W. H., Esq.	0	2	0
Tapsell, Miss	0	2	0
Westrop, Mrs. H.	0	2	6

Kingsland.

Shakerley, Dowr. Lady	5	0	0

Lambeth.

Sunbeam Fund, per Mr. W. R. Everett	0	10	0
J. W. A.	3	0	0

Nelson Street.

Sunbeam Fund, per Mr. W. R. Everett	0	10	0

Ragged Church.

J. W. A.	3	0	0

Special.

Brandt, Miss	10	0	0

Weary Workers.

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Fuller & Co., Messrs. B.	5	0	0

Worn out Teachers.

Fuller & Co., Messrs. B.	5	0	0
Risch, Mrs.	1	0	0

Legacy.

Waugh, Edgar A., Esq., deceased	53	0	0

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